

Pulaski Citizen.

L. W. McCORD, Editor and Publisher.

PULASKI, TENN.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 17, 1866.

The Agricultural Bureau is in receipt of encouraging reports as to the cotton crop in the South.

We learn that Northern Georgia, Lower East Tennessee, and Northern Alabama are suffering greatly for rain. In portions of North Georgia, crops will be a failure.

A Frenchman is out with a pamphlet, recommending the French Government to transplant the freedmen of the United States to Algeria.

The number of men in the regular armies of Europe, exclusive of volunteers, is five millions, two hundred and sixty-nine thousand.

The Texas Legislature met at Austin on Monday, 6th inst., and business commenced. The inauguration of Governor Throckmorton took place on the 9th.

An immense wigwag or tent, capable of holding ten thousand persons, is built for the accommodation of the Philadelphia Convention.

Napoleon has asked from Prussia an extension of the frontier of France. The activity in French military and naval circles in view of this request is regarded as beligerently significant.

A special from Washington, of the 3d, announces that Attorney General Stanbury has given an opinion that the nominations rejected by the Senate can be legally made by the President during the recess.

There have recently been serious troubles in Selma, Ala., between the negroes and some United States soldiers stationed there. The negroes have armed themselves for defense.

The Richmond papers call attention to the fact that negroes are forming themselves into military companies in Richmond, and drilling and marching by night. The impression is given out that some collision may occur.

Progress, with the Abolition leaders means, first, emancipation; next, suffrage, and, finally, amalgamation. The first step cost more blood and treasure than any nation ever shed and expended in any one war. While the struggle for suffrage and amalgamation is progressing the emancipated negro will perish.

ROBERT.—Mr. A. B. Hale, of Lynnsille, Tenn., on Friday night was robbed of one hundred and five dollars while stopping in Nashville. He had fortunately deposited nearly all the money he had in the afternoon with Guthrie & Co. The \$105.00 he put in his inside vest pocket and put the rest under his head, but the thief managed to carry off the prize without waking Mr. Hale.—Banner.

WHITE WOMEN in New York are earning eleven cents a day making shirts, and that, too, while the Radical Congress has voted away millions of the money wrung by grievous taxes out of the people, including these poor women, to support in idleness lazy blacks. Eleven cents a day for hard-working white women! Seven millions a year to furnish lazy blacks with clothing and rations, the latter including "white sugar!"

GEN. BASIL DUKE is now engaged in writing a history of the life and military services of Gen. Morgan, and he requests us to say that he will be thankful to any member of the command for any memoranda or a record of any incidents illustrating the military life and services of the General. Thousands of anecdotes of his activity, humanity, courage, etc., were familiar to his soldiers, and of many of these Gen. Duke has no record. They would add much interest to the biography. Memoranda sent to or left at this office will reach Gen. Duke by a sure hand.—Lexington (Ky.) Gazette.

MEMPHIS DAILIES.—Three of the best Memphis papers have favored us with a daily exchange for our little weekly. For this kindness on the part of our contemporaries we return to them our thanks. The *Avant-courier*, the *Appeal* and the *Ledger* are representative organs of the Southern people—battling zealously for Southern interests and Southern rights, though loyally accepting the conditions imposed in the surrender of Southern armies. Should any of our readers desire to subscribe for a paper worth ten times more than the subscription price, we would heartily recommend one of the three papers above named. They reach us the day after their publication, and contain all the late news of the day, market reports and current literature.

We see it announced in a Selma paper that ex-Gov. Harris was in that city on the 4th, registered from Mexico, and en route to this city. Up to this time the Governor has not arrived in the city, and we are led to believe our Selma contemporary must certainly be mistaken in his statement.—Memphis *Avant-courier*.

It is said in one of the papers that the "virtuous and patriotic" Arnell is lounging around Washington, trying to get somebody's seat in Congress. It is thought that he can't quite reach it.

Colored State Convention.

At the recent State convention of the colored people in Nashville, the following report of the condition of freedmen in Giles was read and received. Our county certainly has her proportion of colored mechanics:

Number of acres worked on shares—1st district, 100 acres; 2d, 1,800 acres; 3d, 500 acres; 4th, 1,200 acres; 5th, 600 acres; 6th, 1,500 acres; 7th, 1,200 acres; 8th, 1,650 acres; 9th, 1,133 acres; 10th, 1,456 acres; 11th, 1,200 acres; 12th, 1,300 acres; 13th, 850 acres; 14th, 953 acres; 15th, 1,300 acres; 16th, 1,375 acres; 17th, 80 acres; 18th, 1,000 acres; 19th, 700 acres; and 20th, 1400 acres. In the county are 125 boot and shoe makers, 263 house carpenters, 133 blacksmiths and 8 colored schools.

The following communication from Rev. Dr. Seys, Springfield, Ohio, was read and referred to a committee. It contains some statements which will be new to most of our readers:

NASHVILLE, Aug. 6, 1866.—The Methodist Episcopal Church has appropriated, during the year 1866, the sum of \$200,000 for the benefit of the colored people in the Southern States. Of this, \$25,000 was designated for Nashville, Tenn. A conference of white and colored, all on the same footing, is to be organized on the 11th of October next, at Murfreesboro; when colored men properly recommended will be received on trial, others ordained, and all stationed, and their salaries paid by the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It is contemplated to form two colored districts, employing white Presiding Elders, until there can be found colored men of education and talents to qualify them for the office of Presiding Elders.—The Methodist Episcopal Church possesses all the funds and means, men and money, to take care of and educate all the freedmen and their children who will come with her communion, and do this without respect of race or color.

The following communication is from the Giles county delegation. The first preamble contains a batch of falsehoods too glaring to have been endorsed by Fred Clark and Willis Bramlett, and too malicious to have been concocted in any brain but that of some low down white scamp:

PULASKI, Aug. 4, 1866.—Gentlemen of the Committee: We the undersigned delegates of the town of Pulaski and county of Giles, being duly authorized by our constituents to make some expression of their wants before your Honorable Body, do present the following memorial:

Whereas, In the absence of military protection, and a lack on the part of the civil authorities to give protection and aid to our freedmen they, time after time, have been shamefully abused, shot down and killed, without the least provocation.

Resolved, That some notice of their grievances be taken by the Convention, and an appeal made to the authorities for a redress of our wrongs.

Whereas, In many villages and in the rural districts of our county, we are destitute of schools and teachers; therefore,

Resolved, That we respectfully ask the Convention to take some steps in their deliberations by which our destitution in this respect may be supplied.

Fred. Clark, R. Mitchell, W. Bramlett, W. Shoate, Aaron Ware.

The report by R. P. Clark, of the condition of the freedmen in Giles county, is as follows:

The freedmen in Giles county are doing as well toward making a living as elsewhere in the State. Many have abandoned themselves from the towns and villages, and gone into the country and procured farms to tend, some on shares, doing remarkably well. Those employed to work on farms get pretty fair wages, and, with few exceptions, are treated well. Some have been subjected to severe abuses from the hands of white men, and when the authorities have been appealed to for redress, they have failed to obtain it.

To my knowledge, the county affords four different schools and five teachers, with the following number of scholars: School No. 1, taught by myself and wife, under the auspices of the Freedmen's Aid Commission, scholars enrolled, 162, with 14 in the alphabet, 148 in spelling, 136 in reading, and 4 in history. School No. 2 is taught by a Mr. Pitman, about four miles from Pulaski, with about forty scholars. School No. 3 is taught by Mr. Thornton, about two miles from Pulaski, with sixteen pupils. School No. 4, in Pulaski, is taught by Mr. William Rose, with thirteen scholars. The three last schools are self-supporting, and, as far as I know, are in good condition, and making a total of 229 scholars.

There are three churches, one Methodist and two Baptist. Two church buildings are owned by colored organizations, one Methodist and Baptist. There is one Sabbath School, superintended by myself, and numbering 126 scholars and 13 teachers. The carpenters number ten, with one shop owned; blacksmiths number eleven, with four shops owned; the wagon makers are two, with one shop owned; the bricklayers and plasterers number about ten.

The business houses carried on by colored men are as follows: Four dry goods and grocery stores, three eating saloons, and one drinking saloon. One of the above is a wholesale and retail store, owned and conducted by Messrs. Fisher & Harris, and it will, for business and system, compete with any in the town.

The latest news from Jefferson Davis is given in the correspondence of the New York Times, which says: "By day Mr. Davis is at entire liberty, under parole, within the limits of the fortress, and generally spends most of his time in the apartment of his wife, who has one of the cases assigned to her. He is at liberty to receive any books or papers that anybody chooses to send him, and in pursuing these and in conversations with his wife, and with the numerous visitors who are constantly calling upon him, he prevents time from hanging heavily upon his hands."

Duval's majority in ninety-five counties in Kentucky is 40,097.

The National Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14, 12:30 P.M.—Mr. Randall opened the Convention by saying: Gentlemen, I have to announce that the delegates from South Carolina and Massachusetts will now come arm-in-arm to this Convention. This announcement was greeted with great applause, the entire audience rising to their feet, and the band playing "Flag of our Union."

Hon. Jno. A. Hogan stepped upon the stage when quiet was restored, and proposed three cheers for the thirty-six States of the Union—all loyal—which was enthusiastically given. This was followed by tremendous cheers for President Johnson.

The organization of the Convention was then effected by the election of Gen. J. A. Dix as temporary Chairman.

Messrs. E. D. Perrin, of New York, J. F. Coyle, of the District of Columbia, A. R. Potts, of Pennsylvania, and Jas. R. Obrien were then chosen temporary Secretaries.

The announcement of the name of Gen. Dix was received with the greatest enthusiasm. Gen. Dix said that he received the honor conferred on him with great pride, and especially recognized the importance of the Convention. No body of men have met on this continent to consider events so momentous to the country since 1776. We are to vindicate and restore the Constitution which was then framed; to render firm and indissoluble the Government which our fathers formed and put in operation to defend and maintain it; we are not now living under such a government. Eleven States have been unrepresented in Congress.—Tennessee has, at length, been allowed representation, but ten other States have as yet no representation in the legislation of the country.

The Columbia Herald, referring to the effort of the Governor, or somebody for him, to force Chancellor Campbell out of office, says:

"We have it currently and confidently stated on the streets that Judge Campbell has been supplanted by Major Noah, of this place. We do not credit the rumor, because we know that Judge Campbell has not resigned, and does not intend to resign, and we do not believe that Major Noah has so little regard for himself or for public opinion as to accept a position obtained by such means—a position which would cost him a struggle to obtain, and which no man can obtain and hold without receiving the universal contempt of the bar and the people. However, we do not believe Major Noah would take the place even if Brownlow were fool enough to give it to him."

LATER.—The National Union Convention assembled on the 15th, and effected a permanent organization by electing Senator Doolittle Chairman and great enthusiasm. Fernando Wood of N. Y., and Hon. C. L. Valandigham, of Ohio, sent in patriotic letters resigning their seats in the Convention, to the end that there may be harmony. President Johnson sent a greeting to the Convention, saying that the finger of Providence would yet guide us out of our troubles. He said "the people must be trusted and the country will be restored." Much good is expected to result from the Convention.

ONLY one Democratic paper in West Virginia is edited by a man who can vote. The rest are edited by returned rebels, who are disfranchised, and men who have recently come into the State.

Wm. T. French.

We knew the subject of the following notice intimately from early boyhood, and can say of a truth that he was one of God's noblemen. We lament his death deeply, for he was our true friend and a true gentleman in the strictest sense of the term. We endorse every word of the following notice which we clip from the *Lincoln County News*, edited by FRANK McCORD:

DIED.—At the residence of his father in this place, Thursday, August 9th, at about 12 o'clock, M., MR. WILLIAM T. FRENCH, aged 27 years, 10 months and 25 days.

Having been intimately associated with the much lamented deceased from early boyhood, we feel that no one outside of his own family is better qualified to speak of his noble character than ourselves. We have been a participant with him in most of the joys and sorrows of his life—as playmates in boyhood, pledged friends in early manhood, comrades in arms, sharing during the greater part of the late war the same blanket and all the hardships of a soldier's life, and we can say that we never have known him to be guilty of an unkind or ungenerous action. A noble boy, a true man or a braver soldier never lived. The disease of which he died—Consumption—was calculated more than any other to try his patience and fortitude, but in his last illness he was never known to speak a harsh word to those around him, and never forgot his native politeness up to the last hour. He expressed himself as not afraid to die, and he met death as he had met the enemy on many a battlefield, cheerfully and bravely. Why should such as he be afraid to die? He never in his whole life wilfully wronged a fellow-being, but his whole life has been made up of noble and generous deeds, and that man has never been born who was possessed of a higher sense of honor than he.

When our late national troubles first began, he, with many others of his State, did not wish to abandon the government that he had loved so well, and did not consent to do so until after the proclamation of the President which forced his State to take a decided stand with the South, whose cause he then espoused with all the earnestness of a true patriot. Well do we remember the evening when he and himself shouldered our satchels and marched from our homes in boyhood, resolved to be soldiers once and firm friends to the last. Little thought had we then that in so short a time it would fall to our lot to record the death of our noble comrade, who was as steadfast and true a friend as we ever had, and a friend to all who were worthy of his friendship.

May the Good One in His mercy give to the sorely afflicted father, mother, brothers and sisters of the deceased, christianian fortitude and grace to sustain them in this the great sorrow of their lives.

Obituary.

DR. JACOB POLLARD EPPERSON was born in the vicinity of Nashville, Tenn., 16th March, 1812, and died in Pulaski, Tenn., of Pheasitis, Aug. 2d, 1866.

In 1835-6, he studied medicine with several eminent physicians in North Alabama. Subsequently he attended Medical Lectures in Cincinnati; and during his stay in that city (a period of 18 months), he was a private student of Professor Drake.

Like many other worthy and useful men, he had to contend hard and long with poverty and obscurity; but against these formidable embarrassments his struggles were triumphant, and from comparative obscurity, rose to be a valued member of society, and an ornament to the profession of his choice. He was an independent and original thinker, and, emphatically, a self-made man. Altho' not entirely indifferent to the opinion of others, and often sought their counsel, yet after mature reflection, acted from his own convictions. This was equally true in the ordinary transactions of life, as in the performance of professional duties. He was a student, in the strictest sense of the term, and, being wedded to any particular authority, kept himself thoroughly posted in medical literature of the day. By a wise economy of time, he found leisure for a laborious practice, for miscellaneous reading, and with the best standard authors, was familiar. Geology, with him, was a favorite study. To it he devoted considerable reading. Not satisfied with the acquisition of knowledge from the thoughts of others, his inquisitive mind was ever busy in unfolding the pages of the great book of Nature, and calling therefrom valuable information. When engaged in country practice, his mind was occupied in the study of Mineralogy and Botany. In this way, while others rode thoughtlessly along, not knowing or caring for the surrounding beauties and hidden treasures on the roadside, he was constantly adding "rich and rare gems" to his stock of useful knowledge. Dr. E. located in Pulaski in the Autumn of 1840. Possessing a modest and retiring turn of mind, his practice, for several years, remained limited; but persistently and energetically pressing on, he won, by slow and sure degrees, public esteem and confidence. His practice gradually increasing, became extensive and profitable. Few men ever labored more assiduously and honestly first to gain, and then retain confidence; or enjoyed the substantial fruits of their toil more fully. He was a fond of the good things of life, and gratified at public favor, when fairly won. Fortunately, he left an ample competency for his family; and yet a richer legacy in the way of wise, prudent and judicious precept and example, which they can not fail in turning to good and lasting account. In his home circle, he was firm, yet frank, communicative, kind and generous; and used all influence in his power, to contribute to their comfort and happiness. The training and education of his children was truly utilitarian, and meriting praise and imitation. Since his death, the writer of these lines has been informed, that the Bible was a source of comfort and strength; and, when not professionally engaged, every night, in the presence of his family, he unfolded its sacred pages, and read aloud, with comments, one or more of its chapters.

In consultation with his professional brothers he was modest, courteous, and frank in the expression of his own, and listened with deference to the opinion of others. As his mind was inductive, he looked for a cause for every phenomenon; when it was not apparent, he was disposed to wait and investigate; if no light could be discovered, he still delayed, hoping either to discover the nature and cause of the difficulty or disease, or that the slow and silent powers of nature were more to be trusted than a "strike in the dark."—Against Empiricism in all its inviting and insidious forms, he waged a continual warfare. In his efforts to vanquish it he spent the best abilities of his mind. A number of years since he wrote a severe philippic against Quackery, Patent medicines, &c., &c., and about the same time a concise and instructive essay on the "Natural Laws," showing the conservative and amative powers of Nature.

When Dr. E. died, a good citizen, a kind and affectionate husband and father, a high-toned and honorable Physician passed from our midst. Long will we miss him and deeply mourn his loss. Let us emulate his virtues, and fondly cherish his memory.

STOLEN.—FROM the undersigned, four miles above Fayetteville, on the Shelbyville pike, on the night of the 21st of July, one Gray Mare, 15½ hands high—shoulders from use of collar. A liberal reward will be paid for her recovery, or for information of her whereabouts.

Insolvent Notice.—THE Insolvency of the estate of Wm. L. Willeford having been suggested, and a Bill filed in Chancery at Pulaski for settlement of the same, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to file them, properly authenticated, with A. Cox, clerk and master of said court, for payment, on or before the 1st day of January next, or the same will be barred.

Partee, McGehee & Co., COTTON FACTORS, AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

No. 290 Front Street, Corner Front and Madison, MEMPHIS, TENN.

THE ATHENÆUM, Columbia, Tenn.

A SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THE next session of this school will open on Monday, 24th day of September, under the direction of MRS. F. G. SMITH, assisted by an able and experienced corps of Teachers. Every advantage heretofore offered to pupils in this school will be continued.

The Library, Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, Musical Instruments, &c., are in proper order. The buildings and grounds are being thoroughly renovated for the opening of the next session.

JOHN S. WILKES, Attorney & Counsellor at Law, PULASKI, TENNESSEE.

Will practice in Giles and adjoining counties. Can be found at the Office of Brown & McCallum.

NEW FIRM.

WE respectfully announce to our Friends and the Public generally, that we will continue a General Forwarding Commission, Cotton & Tobacco FACTORAGE BUSINESS, At the Old Stand of Stratton, Pointer & Co., 9 & 11 Broad Street.

WE hope, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon the old firm.

NOTICE TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

A Large lot of cheap Bread-and-for-sale. Canned fruit produce purchased, and mounted Tennessee money taken in trade.

Judge Underwood Before the Reconstruction Committee.

The following is given on the authority of the Philadelphia *Age*, as an extract from the testimony of John C. Underwood, who is Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Virginia:

Q. Could either Jefferson Davis or Robert E. Lee be convicted of treason in Virginia?

A. Oh, no—unless you had a packed jury.

Q. Could you manage to pack a jury there?

A. I think it would be very difficult, but it could be done. I could pack a jury to convict him.

This sounds like manufactured evidence, and yet it is treated as genuine. The New York *News* says: "When it is remembered that this is the man in whose court the indictment against Mr. Davis was found, and before whom, according to the record, he is to be tried, the public will stand aghast at this disclosure. That the Radicals should conceive the idea of trying Mr. Davis by a packed jury does not surprise us in the least; that Underwood should offer himself as a willing tool to carry out the execrable plot is in harmony with his antecedents and character; but that the Radical majority in Congress should be willing to put these facts on record and publish them in an official document does surprise us. We are more than surprised—we are astounded."

At Gadsden, Ala., they are boring a Petroleum well, and are now, at the depth of about 650 feet, still boring in limestone.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FEMALE SCHOOL.

Pulaski, Tenn.

THE Fall Session of MRS. SUE F. MOONEY'S SCHOOL will open the first Monday in September, 1866. She will be assisted, if necessary, by Miss Lou A. MOONEY. Thorough instruction given in every department of English Literature, Mathematics and Latin.

Term.—Per Session of twenty weeks, \$25.00, one fifth of which must be paid at the end of every fourth week.

Incidental fee, invariably in advance, \$1.00. Music and French at the usual rates.

A few small boys will be received.

The orphan of a worthy Confederate Soldier admitted without charge.

Persons objecting to the terms of tuition, may have their children taught at the old rates by paying for it in produce, etc., at ante-war prices.

Aug. 10-4t

R. REMINGTON & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

REVOLVERS, RIFLES,

Muskets and Carbines,

For the United States Service. Also

Pocket and Belt Revolvers,

REPEATING PISTOLS,

RIFLE GAMES, REVOLVING RIFLES,

Ride and Shot Gun Barrels, and Gun Materials sold by Gun Dealers and the Trade generally.

In these days of housebreaking and robbery, every House, Store, Bank and Office, should have one of REMINGTON'S REVOLVERS.

Parties desiring to avail themselves of the late improvements in Pistols, and superior workmanship and form, will find all combined in the New Remington Revolvers. Circulars containing cuts and description of our Arms will be furnished upon application to E. REMINGTON & SONS, No. 10 N. Y. No. 40 Courtland St., New York.

Aug. 10-2m

F. J. HENRY,

Brick Mason and Plasterer,

PULASKI, TENN.,

Is prepared to execute with dispatch and in a satisfactory manner, all kinds of

BRICK WORK OR PLASTERING.

Houses, chimneys, Cisterns, &c., built or repaired, and satisfaction warranted.

Aug. 8-6m

Central Southern Railroad Co.

STOCKHOLDERS in this Company are hereby notified that there will be a meeting of their body

At Pulaski, 2d Wednesday of September,

for the purpose of taking into consideration the consolidation of their road with the Tennessee and Alabama and Tennessee and Alabama Central roads, thereby forming one company from Nashville to Decatur.

A special train will leave Columbia at 8 o'clock, A. M. and return in the afternoon, conveying Stockholders free of charge.

Aug. 8, 1866-td JNO. BAIRD, Sec'y.

JOHN G. WHITSON,

Attorney at Law,

PULASKI, TENN.,

Will practice in Giles and the adjoining Counties, and in the Supreme Court at Nashville. Strict attention given to all collections entrusted to him. OFFICE—May's Old corner—p-stairs.

July 27-1t

DISSOLUTION.

THE FIRM of STRATTON, POINTER & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, THOMAS G. POINTER retiring.

MARSHALL STRATTON, THOMAS G. POINTER, H. J. CHENEY, J. F. ROY.

Nashville, July 9th, 1866.

THOMAS G. POINTER.

NEW FIRM.

MAD. STRATTON, HAMPTON, CHENEY, BEN. F. ROY.

WE respectfully announce to our Friends and the Public generally, that we will continue a

General Forwarding Commission, Cotton & Tobacco FACTORAGE BUSINESS,

At the Old Stand of Stratton, Pointer & Co., 9 & 11 Broad Street.

We hope, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon the old firm.

July 27-2m

NOTICE.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

A Large lot of cheap Bread-and-for-sale. Canned fruit produce purchased, and mounted Tennessee money taken in trade.

Aug. 10-1t FISHER & HARRIS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REID, CHADBOURN & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO FRENCH & CO.

COTTON & TOBACCO FACTORS

AND—

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Corner Clark and Front Streets, Nashville, Tenn.

Aug. 8-1t

CHAS. BUFORD,

OF OFFER, WITH

Allison Brothers,

ROBERT A. ALLISON, ALLEY, ALLISON,

COTTON FACTORS,

General Commission Merchants,

FORWARDERS.

DEALERS IN

GRAIN, GROCERIES AND PRODUCE

Generally,

29, 31 and 33 South Market Street, Nashville.

We are sole Agents for the celebrated

"BEARD BROS. IRON COTTON TIE,"

FORD'S PHOSPHATE AND FERTILIZER.

DEALERS IN

BAGGING AND ROPE,

TWINE,

COTTON YARNS, SALT,

CORN, HAY,

OATS,

WAGONS, of every description, and

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

OUR Warehouse is large and commodious, and we are fully prepared to handle Cotton, Grain and Produce generally, and Goods on consignment on as favorable terms as any house in the city. We are prepared also to make cash advances when desired, and would, as best consignments of every product and manufacture, feeling assured that by promptness and strict attention to our business we can give satisfaction. [July 17-3m] ALLISON BROTHERS.

LOOK OUT!

It is an old but true saying that

"MONEY SAVED IS MONEY MADE,"

and now you have a chance to save money.

Ward and Shapard

are just in receipt of

A LARGE STOCK

of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods for

SPRING AND SUMMER.

Directly